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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Statistical Analysis of Participation of Working Women in Various types of Occupations by Area of the Three Districts of Karnataka State-A Case Study.

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Abstract

In this paper an attempt is made to analyze the participation of working women in various types of occupation with respect to area. The study is mainly based on the primary data of 500 working women selected from rural and urban area of three districts viz; Bagalkot, Belagavi and Vijayapura in the state of Karnataka using convenience sampling. The test of association between types of occupation and area were identified using chi-square test.

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Introduction:-

The investigation of women participation in various types of occupation was done through collecting primary data. It was collected through questionnaire and adequate as well as complete information provided by 500 respondents. This sample is further classified and Preliminary statistical analysis was done based on a frequency and percentage distribution obtained basing on types of occupation and area. The chi-square test is used to test the association between types of occupation and area using SPSS package.

Review of Literature:-

In the paper "Women participation in socio-Economic Development in Agriculture Area of Pakistan" presented by Rehaman Alvi and et al (1) is study based on primary data and has used the chi-square method to check the relationship between certain independent and dependent variables. The results show that the ratio of young illiterate married women participation in agricultural activities was greater than unmarried so that the economic condition of their family can be improved. Due to joint family system and limited livelihood opportunities only male members were unable to fulfill the financial needs of whole family. So women participation in agricultural activities were inevitable although women labors got less income than male for doing the same farming activity. Women facing certain problems while performing agricultural activities such as bad attitude of owner , problem of getting wages in time , and problem of working hours, harsh conditions of weather. Research findings reveals that the economic status can be improved.

Rupali Phukan Bhuyan and Harendranath Sharma (2) considered the problem on "Women's Work Participation Pattern and Types of Occupation in Guwahati City". Author noted that The city has been experiencing rapid Socio-economic changes in recent times and also noticed that there is a noticeable changes in women's work participation. Hence the author made an attempt to know the actual employment position of women of different social groups in Guwahati city. The study is based on both secondary data obtained from census publications, public and private

sector establishments and primary data collected through sample survey using well designed questionnaire. The reveals that in the sphere of employment in the city, except in the case of household industry and service sector women's role is essentially a minor one, that is , subsidiary and subordinate to the activity performed and organized by men. In both public and private sector industries: women executives, especially at the senior level are found to be virtually non-existent.

In the paper "Determinants of Female Labor Force Participation in Agricultural sector in Botswana" presented by Patricia M. Makepe and Primrose T. Oageng (3).The study used Logit and multinomial logit models to estimate the determinants of female labor force participation and the types of jobs they preferred within the agricultural sector using data from the 2005/6 labor force survey. The results showed that beyond the certain age women participation more in agriculture activities. Both lower and higher education were found to increase the probability of females participation in agriculture. Married women were found to be most likely to participate in skilled agricultural jobs while house hold heads were found to prefer elementary unskilled jobs. This study calls for increased skills training and education especially for women and youth concerning participation particularly in non- traditional agricultural activities. Finally creation of more jobs in rural agricultural sector, and facilitation of credit access to rural households especially those heads by unmarried women was deemed important. Finally conclude that, minimum and subsequent wage for agricultural workers should be revised to increase participation in the agricultural sector.

Preliminary Statistical Analysis of Classified data

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Types of Occupation of the Respondents with respect to Area

The various types of occupation of working women with respect to area are summarized in the following table

Table 3.1: Distribution of working women with types of occupations

Sl. No.	Types of occupation	SPSS Code	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Bank/ Co-operative societies/LIC	BLC	15 (30%)	35 (70%)	50 (100%)
2.	Anganawadi staff/ supervisor	CDP	15 (30%)	35 (70%)	50 (100%)
3.	Catering/ mess/ Cooking/warden	CMW	10 (25%)	30 (75%)	40 (100%)
4.	College teachers	CT	15 (30%)	35 (70%)	50 (100%)
5.	Doctors/ Nurse/ medical staff	DNMS	15 (25%)	45 75%)	60 (100%)
6.	Daily wages/ others	DW	25 (50%)	25 (50%)	50 (100%)
7.	Owen Business handling/Entrepreneurs	EO	15 (37.5%)	25 (62.5%)	40 (100%)
8	Government / Non-Government office staff	GNS	15 (30%)	35 (70%)	50 (100%)
9.	School Teachers	ST	25 (42%)	35 (58%)	60 (100%)
10.	Tailoring and Garments	TG	20 (40%)	30 (60%)	50 (100%)
	Total		170 (34%)	330 (66%)	500 (100%)

From the Table-3.1, it could be seen that 66 percent of the responded working women are from urban area and 34 percent are from rural area. With respect to types of occupation 75 percent of the working women from urban area belongs to the types of occupation CMW and DNMS, followed by 70 percent of the respondents types of occupation are BLC,CDP,CT and GNS,63 percent of the working women of urban area have choose EO types of occupation, 60 percent of working women belongs to the types of occupation TG and 50 percent belongs to DW types of occupation. With respect to rural area maximum number of respondents types of occupation is DW, followed by 42

percent of working women types of occupation is ST. 25 percent of working women have chosen their types of occupation CMW.

Frequency distribution of types of occupation with respect to area

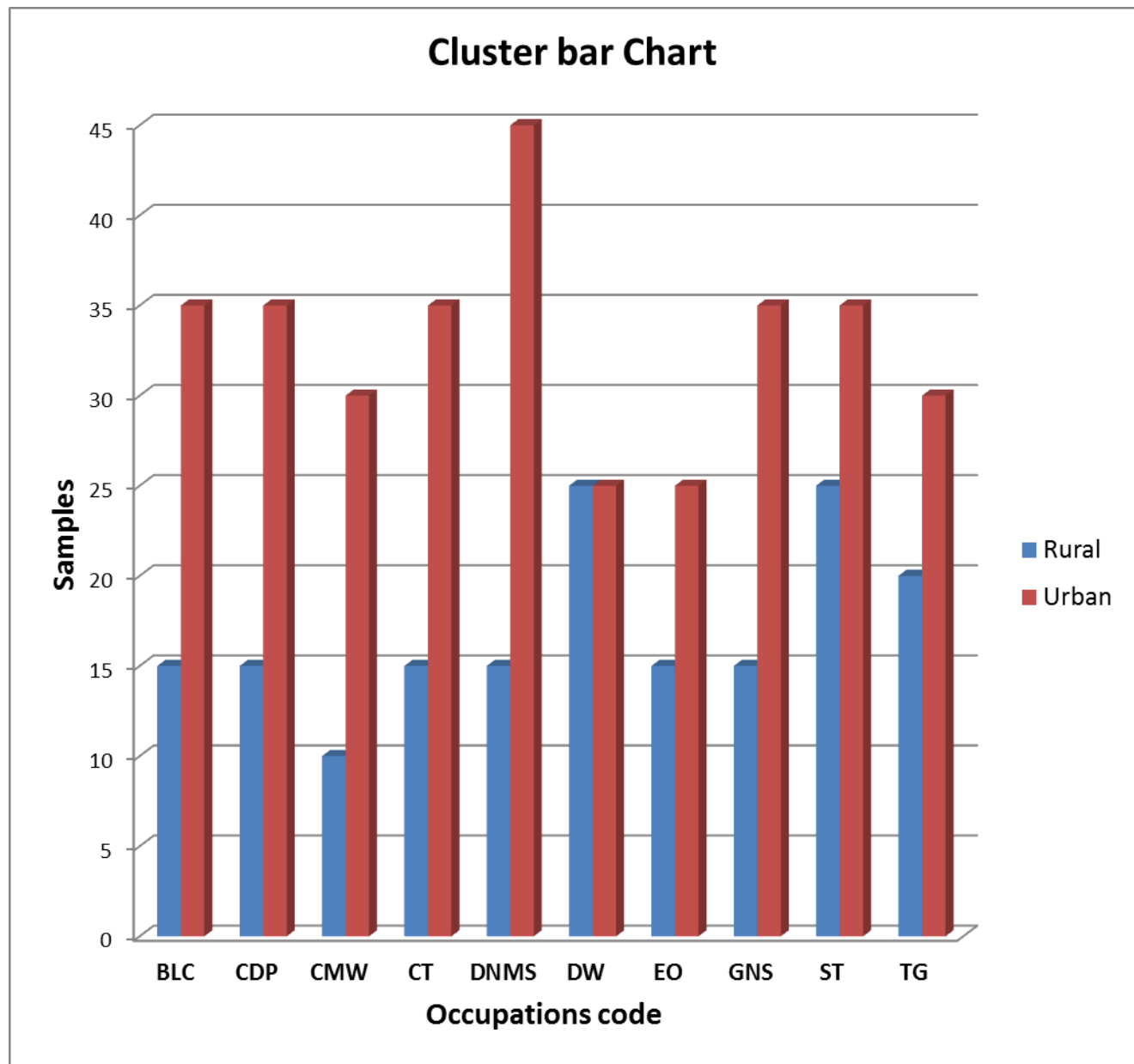
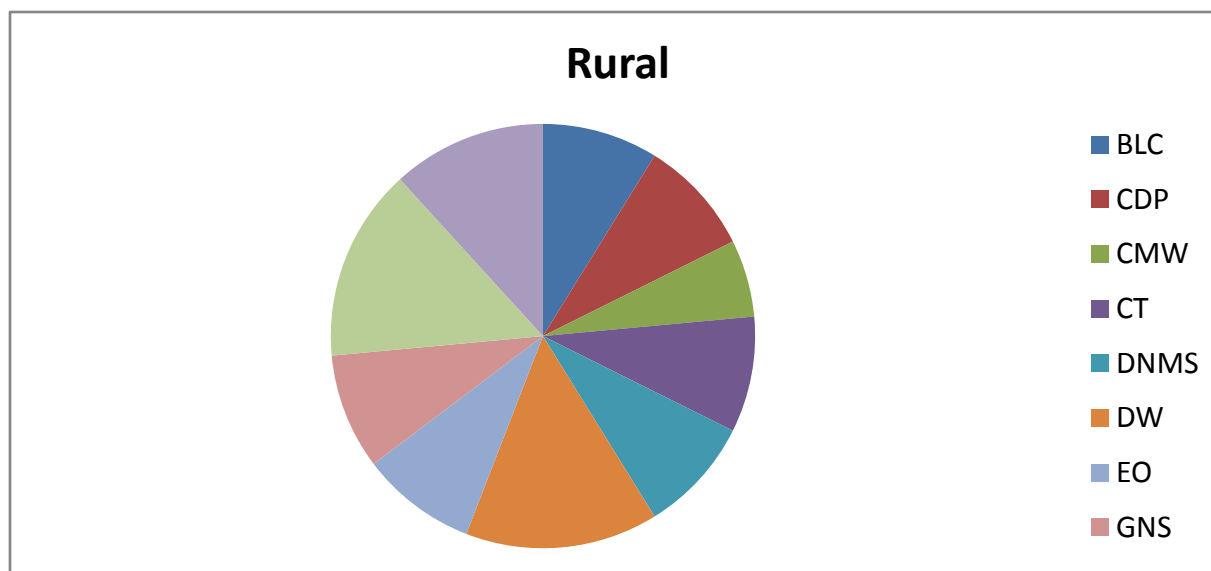
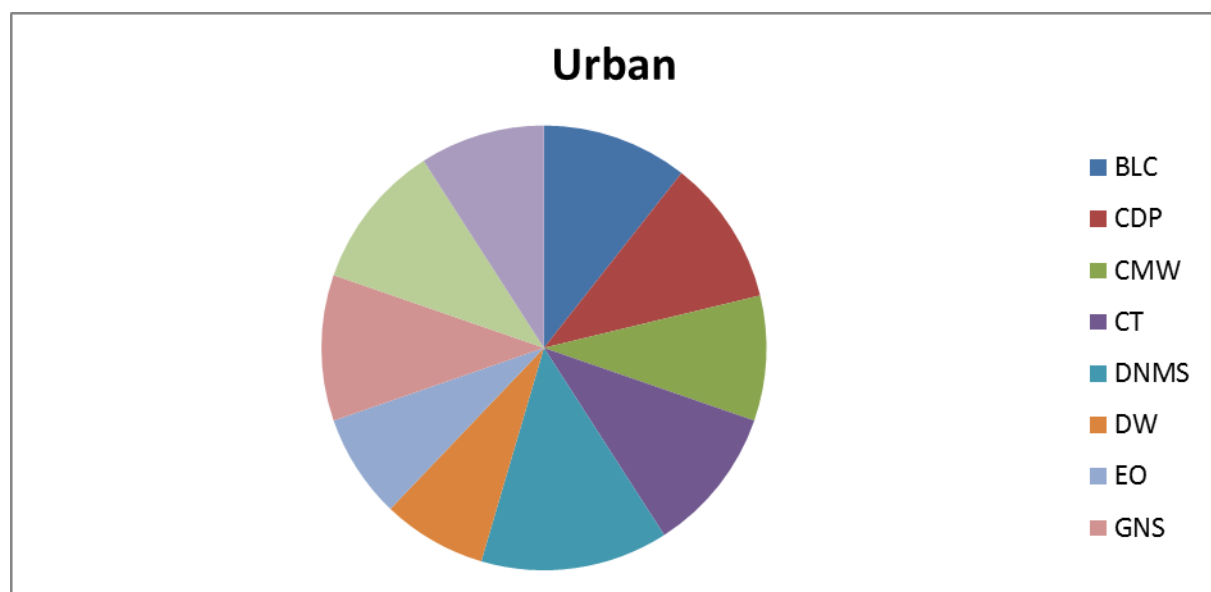


Figure 3.1

Percentage distribution of types of occupation with respect to rural and urban area**Figure 3.2****Figure 3.3****Chi-Square Test for Independence of Attributes:-**

The chi-square test is a statistical test commonly used to test whether there is any association between two or more nominal level variables. After testing the association, the Phi statistics, Cramers –V and Contingency coefficients have used to know the strength of the association between the variables using SPSS package.

Table 3.2: Types of occupation and area of the respondents

SPSS Code		Area		Total
		Rural	Urban	
BLC	Count	15	35	50
	% within Code	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
CDP	Count	15	35	50
	% within Code	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
CMW	Count	10	30	40
	% within Code	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
CT	Count	15	35	50
	% within Code	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
DNMS	Count	15	45	60
	% within Code	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
DW	Count	25	25	50
	% within Code	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
EO	Count	15	25	40
	% within Code	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%
GNS	Count	15	35	50
	% within Code	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
ST	Count	25	35	60
	% within Code	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
TG	Count	20	30	50
	% within Code	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	170	330	500
	% within Code	34.0%	66.0%	100.0%

Association between Types of Occupation and Area:-

H0: There is no significant association between the types of occupation and area

Table 4.1: Chi-Square test for types of occupation and area of the respondents

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.332 ^a	9	.148
Likelihood Ratio	13.179	9	.155
N of Valid Cases	500		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.60.

From the above Table-4.1, the result is not significant since the insignificant value is greater than 0.05. Hence we accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the types of occupation and area.

Table 4.2: The Symmetric Measures for the Types of Occupation of the respondents

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.163	.148
	Cramer's V	.163	.148
	Contingency Coefficient	.161	.148
	N of Valid Cases	500	

From the above table- 4.2 Phi, Cramer, s V and Contingency table are the tests of the strength of the association. We can see that the strength of the association is very week.

Conclusion and Further Scope of the Study:-

The association between types of occupation and area of the respondents is measured. The null hypothesis is accepted. We can see that $\chi^2(9) = 13.332$, $p = .148$. This tells us that there is no statistical significant association between types of occupation and area, that is, the participation of working women in various types of occupation does not depend on factor area. Phi, Cramer's V and Contingency Coefficient are the strength of the association. We can see that the strength of the association is very weak, that is, only 16 percent.

The present research studies the participation of working women in various types of occupations in rural and urban areas of the three districts of the state Karnataka. The research findings reveal that the factor area does not influence the working women to participate in various types of occupation. The work can be extended to study the participation of working women in various types of occupation based on different demographic factors.

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